

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5018.

一八七九年七月八日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1879.

己卯年六月十二日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOISNE, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORGE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—MOSCO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SHANGHAI, CAMPBELL & CO., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., FOOCHEW, HEDGE & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. "  
H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, \$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 12 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.  
THE GOODWILL,  
LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES  
OF  
THE CENTRAL HOTEL,  
SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 3½ Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to

HALL & HOLTZ,  
Shanghai.

July 21, 1879.

au21

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY, Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouillon in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

Also,  
(From Bordeaux),

CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case.

A few Cases of LAFITTE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

au21

NOTICE.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHEW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposit RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTÉ DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency to receive Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

## NEW GOODS EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

THE New Shapes in HATS.

THE ACME FILES, and AMBERG'S INDEXICON FILES, the latest improvements for Office use.  
EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, New Season's Packing, L.C. & Co.'s OWN BRAND.  
LAWN TENNIS.  
RE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.  
ARTISTS' COLOURS and COLOUR BOXES.

LETTER SCALES.

WALKING STICKS, well selected.  
NURSERY KETTLES and STANDS, New—Portable.  
MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, a really Good Dry Champagne at a Moderate Price, Quarts \$10 and \$11. Pints \$11.50 and \$12.50 per case.

RUINART PERE & FILS' CHAMPAGNE, \$10 per case.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR INVALIDS.

FINEST FRENCH PLUMS.  
DRY MANZANILLA SHERRIES.  
RED HEART RUM.  
Specially Selected SCOTCH WHISKY.  
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE MULTIPLEX COPIER, a new and most valuable Invention.  
CUMSHAW MIXTURE TEA (a five catty Box delivered at any address in the United Kingdom for \$8).

MORLEY'S HOISERY.

PARISIAN SHIRTS.

CALDECOTT'S CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS.  
NEW NOVELS.  
WORKS of REFERENCE.  
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.  
&c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 9th August, 1879, at 2 p.m., at "Idlewild," the Residence of the late Rev. R. H. KIDD, Colonial Chaplain,—The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Furniture, Sofa, Chairs, Mirrors, Pictures, Dining Table, Sideboard, Whatnots, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Iron Cots, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, &c., &c., Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 6, 1879.

au9

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with a Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,  
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

au16

NOTICE.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

au16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 16th of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

au16

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be Held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August next, at THREE O'CLOCK p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1879.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

au16

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intended for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

no1

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3 % or \$2.25 PER SHARE, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held YESTERDAY, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 30, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

The next English Mail may be expected To-morrow, the 8th inst., by the P. O. steamer *C. G. Grey*.

The next American Mail will be due here on the 12th or 13th inst., by the O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*.

The Spanish war vessel *Vencedora* was towed over to Kowloon Docks this morning to undergo extensive repairs to her hull and machinery.

We hear that H. E. J. Pope Hennessy is on board the O. & O. steamer *Belgic*, now on her way to this port from Yokohama. He may therefore be looked for on the 12th or 13th inst.

The German barque *Ta Lee*, Captain Hoffman, which left here about a fortnight ago, bound for Tientsin, encountered a very severe typhoon on the way up and got dismasted. She has gone into Shanghai for repairs.

The Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club have decided that unless there be a sufficient number (20) of names on the entrance list by Saturday next, the 9th August, at noon, the proposed Aquatic Sports will not take place. There are only eleven entries up to the present time.

The case reported, yesterday, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, in which Tsan Afook sued the M. M. Company for \$24<sup>1</sup> for the alleged running down by one of their lighters, of his junk, was again before the Court to-day, when more evidence was heard. It will probably be finished and decided to-morrow.

The Band of the 27th Inniskillings will perform to-night at the Officers' Mess, commencing at 8 o'clock, the following programme:—

Overture, *Crown Diamonds*, *Auber*.  
 Quadrille, *Niedermair*, *Strauss*.  
 Selection, *Genevieve de Brabant*, *Oberon*.  
 German Love  
 Valse, *Songs with voice*, *Hartmann*.  
 Selection, *Fainitza*, *Suppe*.  
 Polka, *Himalaya*, *L. Werner*.  
 "God Save the Queen."  
 L. WERNER, Band Master.

A portion of the wall of the house which fell down yesterday afternoon is still standing in rather a shaky condition. It has been partly shored up and an apology for a scaffolding has been rigged, supported by the inside and outside walls and by bamboo fixed crossways. Four or five coolies are at work on the scaffolding at distances of about four feet from each other; the one on the outside being engaged in picking the bricks (whole and broken) from the damaged wall, the others passing them on until they reach a platform, which certainly does not impress one with any great sense of security; and there they are being piled up. The operation appears by no means as safe as could be wished. The coolies, without the slightest exertion, pick up, with their nimble fingers, the bricks from the wall. The idea one gets from this of the solidity of the structure leaves little room for wonder that a shower of rain brought the whole concern down by the run. The remaining portion of the wall, which bulges out very considerably, should certainly not be made to support scaffolding on which so many men are at work. A visit to the house in question and a thorough inspection of the same by the Government Inspector of Buildings might be the means of preventing a still more serious accident than any of our recent falling houses.

In the Report no expression of opinion is hazarded upon the unfortunate collapse of the *Perusia* scheme of Emigration, or of the still more lamentable action which resulted in driving away from the Colony to Whampoa the Emigration to Honolulu. Nor is there anything said of the Light Dues on foreign ships, or the tax upon junks, referred to in the Governor's last speech. There is, however, a large amount of useful information and a mass of statistical return that must be of great service. It may be noted, however, that the report from this department for 1877 appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th April, while the present effort is not published until the 6th of August. In this connection, the Police Report was given to the world last year on 5th April; while Captain Dean's remarks on the Police doings of 1878 have not yet seen the light.

The following table furnishes a very fair idea of the sources of the trade of Hongkong, and we append it for general information:—

COUNTRIES WHENCE ARRIVED.		Vessels	Tonnage
Australia and New Zealand,		102	110,955
British North America,		2,075	1,850,558
Chinese,		80	67,417
Chinese Junks,		26,500	1,798,788
Danish,		29	18,556
Dutch,		15	9,190
French,		134	175,737
German,		302	152,327
Hawaiian,		1	3,878
Nicaraguan,		6	2,457
Norwegian,		3	5,618
Portuguese,		55	24,747
Russian,		44	22,829
Siamese,		76	29,293
Spanish,		5	2,007
Total,.....		28,779	4,852,668

For the purposes of comparison we also append similar return for the year 1877:—

Vessels.	Tonnage.
American,.....	102
British,.....	2,075
Chinese,.....	80
Chinese Junks,.....	26,500
Danish,.....	29
Dutch,.....	15
French,.....	134
German,.....	302
Hawaiian,.....	1
Nicaraguan,.....	6
Norwegian,.....	3
Portuguese,.....	55
Russian,.....	44
Siamese,.....	76
Spanish,.....	5
Total,.....	29,369

4,244,543

The question of steam versus sail may here be noted, although the relative figures do not appear to vary in any remarkable degree from those of last year. For the 2109 entries of steamers during 1877, the year 1878 shows a return of 2326 as having entered, or an increase of 217; while for 760 sailing vessels shown by 1877, the past year exhibits only 731, or a decrease of 29 vessels. The sailing-ship, we may presume, will gradually have to give way before the steam-boat, but there will apparently be ample time for the owners of sailing craft to realize before the final day arrives.

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Russian,		44	22,829
Siamese,		76	29,293
Spanish,		5	2,007
Total,.....		29,369	4,244,543

We read in the *Jornal das Colônias* to land by the last mail, that Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese African Explorer, arrived in Lisbon on the 9th June last, in the M. M. steamer *Trinidad*. The Minister of Marine and the Colonies, and several members of the Lisbon Geographical Society went on board the steamer to greet him. On the following day the Major was received by His Majesty the King at the Palaces of Ajuda. Preparations are being made in the saloon of the *Trinidad* for a lecture to be delivered by the Major on his African travels. On the day of his arrival the facade of the Geographical Society Institution was brilliantly illuminated.

The following important despatch has been addressed by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to the Government of Bombay:—“With reference to my despatch of 25th January last, I have to inform you that the sum of twopence, overpaid to the Swiss Post Office, has been adjusted in compliance with the request contained in the letter from the Assistant Commissioner of Income, Money Order Department, Bombay.”

## To-day's Advertisements.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish their contributions for the year ending December 31st, 1878, and for the six months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in order that the distribution of the portion of profits reserved for contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879. oc31

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are Open Daily for the use of Members from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.

Applications for admission as Members to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *City of Tokio*, laying arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all cargo remaining undelivered at 12 a.m. to-morrow, the 8th Inst., will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. *Ganges*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the consignees, before to-morrow, the 8th Inst., at noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 12th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 5, 1879. au22

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## S. S. PEI-HO.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. *Ganges*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 5, 1879. au22

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## S. S. PEI-HO.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their bills of lading to the undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

CAPTAIN THE HON. G. C. Napier has gone to England to advise Her Majesty's Government, the papers say, as to the state of affairs in the Turcoman frontier of North Afghanistan and Persia. Captain Napier was lately exploring—not for the first time—in the mountains north of Khorassan and about the basin of the Atrek. Most likely he knows better than anyone the routes which the Russians have of getting to Merv this season.

We give in another column an article from "Standard" relating to telegrams received by its Berlin correspondent to the effect that the negotiations for the restoration by Russia to the Chinese of the Kuldja territory threaten to produce no result. The troops on both sides the frontier are being moved, and a collision is no longer impossible. The "Globe" published a letter from Orenburg stating that the rumoured intention of the Russian Government to surrender Kuldja had caused great sensation among the Tarantsees, who would resist the Chinese rule in conjunction with the Kashgarans.

REFERRED to the question of the "Spectator," whose wandering words of wisdom on the Exchange and Opium Questions we found room for in these columns a few weeks ago, the "Pioneer" has a few words of plain solid common sense. The "Spectator" asked, "What would be the effect of sending all Indian opium as Government property to England every month, and sending it here instead of in Calcutta by auction for export to China?" The "Pioneer" says in reply: One effect would be a further torrent of abuse from the over good people who object to the opium monopoly. In the last number of the "Contemporary" Professor Newman, who writes about "the barbarism of civilization," is very indignant about this matter. What will he say when he hears of the "Spectator's" proposal? That authority, however, believes that by the adoption of its proposal "one-half at least of the silver difficulty would be ended, and the trade undisturbed." The "Spectator" is just as ready to remedy the agrarian distress in India:—"We want the courts to disallow any bond not signed in the presence of a registrar, to abolish any right of imprisonment for debt, and to reduce the right of mortgage to the owner's life-time." Surely, also, ryots and money-lenders alike should be made to read the "Spectator" every week; *perro unum necessarium.*

The "Rangoon Gazette" of 18th July has the following late news from its correspondent at Mandalay, under date of the 11th July:

It was at first believed that the establishment of the lottery offices would be, like nothing else, temporary. Cultivators have sold out their farming stock, and determined to win a prize in the State

lotteries. There are no sellers or buyers in market place, and if one chances to miss

or a servant is sure to meet him in one or other of the lottery offices.

Of ten or twenty people are allowed to gather together and so subscribe their names and buy up tickets. Besides entertainments and providing visitors at the lottery offices with lepette, betel, and tobacco, some of the offices are returning a small profit.

The villagers have turned upon the tax collectors, wounded many a few. They flatly refused to pay, and the troops were sent up yesterday by Government officials. What a scene will make of the place. The burmese judge of the Mixed Court, the well-known Myotha Woomdouk, was dismissed on the 9th July and incarcerated, being suspected of connivance with the British. Whatever may have been arranged with reference to the new treaty between the Kinwoon Mengyee and the British Resident, King Theebaw will never, it is feared, ratify it. His Majesty has already hinted that there exist in the present ministry two high officials who entertain a dread of the English, and threatens to have them changed. The Myotha is of course one, as his present punishment will show, but who can be the other; surely not the Kinwoon Mengyee, who is honored with the title of Mengyee Thelavachay, which exempts him from any punishment. The title literally gives protection to his life only, and not his post. The Mugway Wongyee is still on the staff, doing nothing at home.

WITH regard to the state of affairs in the same region, an Indian paper, whose information is seldom wrong, says:—

The Burmese Government is said to be very nervous about Colonel Horace Browne having been selected to go up to Mandalay as the British Resident. A little while ago there was a rumour to the effect that he was being sent with an ultimatum. This story was altogether groundless, as it turned out; though told at Rangoon—with the object apparently of stirring up discord—so circumstantially that it was generally believed at the time. We may anticipate the possible revival of the old *canard*, and perhaps soothe apprehensions at Mandalay, where, strange to say, English newspapers are read, with avidity,—by stating positively that Colonel Browne's selection has no hostile significance.

THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT is interesting itself in schemes for the development of silk manufacture. Now that great improvements have been made in the art of winding Tasar cocoons and dyeing this kind of silk, results have been obtained with it which equal those of European silk farms. The Assam Government, therefore, is of opinion, we read, "that the produce of Tasar and other silkworms of India may eventually claim a position in the European market as the produce of the mulberry silkworm. Directions will be issued for collecting specimens of various wild silk found in Assam, in order that these may be sent home for report. It is conceived that some of them might be worth cultivating besides the Tasar kind. The worms thrive on common jungle trees, and though it is difficult to forecast the expense and profits of any attempt to cultivate them on a large scale, the local Government is of opinion that the attention of the Europeans engaged in tea cultivation in Assam might be advantageously directed to the production of silk as well. Already it appears, one silk manufacturer in France, M. David, of St. Etienne, has expressed his willingness to purchase 2,000 kilogrammes (4,400 pounds) of tasar cocoon at 1 franc per kilogramme for experiment, and there can be no doubt that other manufacturers would be willing to go into similar operations. The price above quoted would probably not be remunerative. Making all allowances, it would be equivalent to about 8 annas a seer in Assam; but

if the experiments answer, there can be no doubt that the price of Indian silk at home would rise."

#### Police Intelligence. (Before G. V. Oragh, Esq.)

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

Tang Achung, a coolie, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond and being dangerous to the peace of the Colony.

Inspector Corco an stated that the defendant was released from gaol this morning, having undergone six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He charged him with being a character dangerous to the peace of the Colony.

Defendant admitted having several previous convictions against him and promised to leave the Colony and never return, if his passage were paid to San U.

His Worship discharged the prisoner and ordered his passage to be paid as desired.

A CHINESE TEACHER STEALING DISH-COVERS.

Chan Too Fai, was charged with stealing six dish-covers from the Hong Heng Hotel on the 7th inst.

P. S. William Staunton stated that when he was on duty near Gibb's Wharf, he saw the defendant carrying the things produced in Court, wrapped in a place of cloth.

He asked him what he had got there, when he said he was taking some dish-covers from a schoolmaster in Gilman Street to Canton. Witness asperged that he was not telling the truth, and made him take him to the house where he said he had got the things. They went to No. 38 Gilman Street; the room was quite dark; he heard men talking inside; defendant called out something to them about dish-covers although he had warned him against saying anything. One of the men said that the dish-covers belonged to defendant. He took the man to the station. On the way there he said that a man owed him some money, which he was unable to pay, and had left the dishes as payment of the debt. Witness then noticed the characters "Hong Herz" on the dishes and made enquires there. In consequence of what he was told there he charged the defendant with stealing the dish-covers.

Fong Ahung, master of the Hong Heng cook-shop, states that the property produced in Court is his. A schoolmaster living at No. 38 Gilman Street ordered a dinner from his establishment yesterday; it was sent in, the covers produced being part of what was sent; they are worth about \$2. Witness had no knowledge of defendant.

Tso Aman, assistant in the Hong Heng cook-shop, corroborates the statement of his master, and said he generally returned for the dishes and other things a day after the dinner had been ordered.

Lai Yuk Shang, a Chinese schoolmaster, stated:—I was well acquainted with the prisoner some two or three years ago; he was then a teacher of Chinese. He came to my house a few days ago. I allowed him to live there as he said he had no other place to go to. He ordered a dinner yesterday with my permission, which was brought to the house and eaten. That night the prisoner went to bed as usual and said nothing about going away this morning. I did not know he had left the house until he was brought back this morning by the Sergeant.

Defendant stated that last witness told him to order the dinner, and also that the covers belonged to him; he took them this morning with the intention of pawnning them.

Sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### A WICKED EYE.

Pui Alum, a chair coolie, was charged with stealing two water buckets, the property of a stevedore residing on the Prikya.

Defendant stated that he was only looking at the buckets when he was given in charge.

Four weeks' hard labour will probably make the man keep his eyes off buckets in the future.

#### AN UNGRATEFUL LODGER.

Wong Atso, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing an umbrella, a quantity of clothing and bricklayer's tools, from a man named Fan Aping, an old friend of his, in whose house he had been putting up for the first night after his return to the Colony.

He admitted the charge, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

#### FOND OF VEGETABLES.

Li Acheung, trader, and Chun Aming, a married woman, were charged with being in possession of two tubs of pickled vegetables value \$60, the property of Kwok Sam Kwai, a merchant.

Kwok Sam Kwai stated:—About 10 a.m. yesterday I found that two jars of pickled vegetables were missing from my godown on the Praya. I made a report at the police station, and went with Sergeant Sam Akam to the Shing Hop Shop, having heard that my jar had been taken there. I told the first defendant that I wanted to examine his shop. I did so and found my two jars concealed under some old wood in the cook house. I left the Sergeant in charge of the tubs while I went to get a warrant and returned with an Inspector, who arrested both defendants. The Sergeant was in plain clothes but told the first defendant that he was a policeman. The two tubs are worth about \$60; there was a padlock on the godown door; the staple had been drawn out.

Li Achung, the first defendant, stated that the jars were left in his shop by a trader whose name he does not know, who said he would return for them.

The second defendant stated:—My husband is now in Canton. I believe he is in partnership with Li Chung. I was upstairs when arrested, and known nothing about the two tubs.

First defendant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last four days in solitary confinement, the rest with hard labour, and also to pay a fine of \$50, for receiving stolen property. Second defendant discharged.

#### China.

##### SHANGHAI (Courier.)

A recent decree in the Peking Gazette throws some light on the abuses connected with official travelling in China. Last year a special mission, with two High Officers, Nien Ch'eng and Tung' Hua, at its head, was sent to investigate a case of some importance in Szechuan. Travelling through Shensi and Shensi—they seem in spite of the afflicted state of these provinces, to have levied in no stinted measure heavy exactions for the maintenance of themselves and their numerous retinues. Yen Ching-Ming, the high minded officer who controlled the famine relief measures in those parts, has come forward as their accuser.

Even in the worst of the famine stricken districts the forced contributions levied from the people and the officials en route are stated at a thousand and some hundreds of taels per day. To prove the accuracy of his statements Yen Ching-Ming bands in lists of accounts. The Emperor of course inveighs strongly against such heartless conduct, and says, truly enough, that the offence is much aggravated by the circumstances of the case. Both of the accused officials are handed over for punishment in the stereotyped fashion and language. It is not an encouraging fact,—this one that comes to us through the highest Chinese official organ, that at the very time the English public were subscribing liberally to relieve an afflicted people these same people were being preyed upon by their own most trusted officials. Still, it is a satisfaction that their conduct has not passed unnoticed.

#### THE TEA TRADE.

The following letter on the above subject has been addressed by "M. T. R." to the Editor of the "N. C. D. News":—

Can we remedy by stopping the decay of this still fine trade, or are we to remain the victims of a blind infatuation for ever? We pride ourselves in these enlightened days upon our intellectual superiority to our forefathers, but our actions hardly tend to prove it, unless these lunatics in those days.

If we were gifted only with the ordinary instinct of the animal, we should soon put a period to the present state of affairs. A fowl will not continue to lay eggs if they are not removed. Cannot we sink our superiority for once and act like this sensible bird?

From the amount of tea shipped, we may reasonably infer that most of the houses in China have a large interest already at stake, and it is also perfectly clear that the result will be most disastrous if we persist in our old mad course. Would it not be far better, by stopping supplies at once, to turn what looks like a certain loss into a certain profit, than to go on shipping in the blind hope that the profits on later shipments may cover the losses on the first, whilst by that very action we are causing the loss which would not otherwise occur?

Is there a man in China who dare contradict the statement that if we stop shipping altogether for six weeks or two months the whole of the tea gone forward will not pay handsomely? Then why, with our boasted intellectuality, can't we do this? The uneducated Chinaman would do it at once.

Call a public meeting if necessary, but better far have a tacit understanding, and let all the Chaazees stop buying to-morrow morning. By this simple expedient we should accumulate a large stock here which we should likewise turn to good account.

This is "consummation devoutly to be wished," but scarcely to be hoped for.

Would it not upset the lethargic fatalism of Brown, who argues, "My dear fellow, you can't stop the ball when it is once set rolling," and would rather let it roll on and himself be ruined, than stretch out a hand to save himself?

And would it not subvert the cut-throat policy of Jones? As he reads this letter, I fancy I see that ferret eye winked knowingly at that eye, which he has designed to cast over the works of Tyndall and Huxley, and muddled what it pleased him to call his brains to such an extent that he almost fancies it is his own creator. "I see it all," he says, "this is just a dodge of Robinson & Co. to get tea kept back so that their heavy shipments may pay. Clever dog, Robinson! But I'll be equal with him yet. We shall never do any good till Robinson & Co. are out of the trade. I shall just go in and buy Robinson & Co."

My only encouragement is derived from the doctrine of chances. We have done so many idiotic things this season, that the chances are we shall do something sensible before long, just to strike an average.

We have shipped seven months' consumption on four months' bills, and advised our friends not to hold on any consideration. We have wired a probable short second crop, and then paid the teamen profits, ranging from 2 to 8 Taels per picul, by way of inducing them to keep the leaf back.

We give fifteen per cent. higher tael cost for common congo than we did two seasons ago, and indulge in the belief of a short export. And then we go to the Club and say:—

"Really those people at home are not fit to sell guano; here we have sent them the cheapest tea ever shipped, and still they can only sell at a loss." But this sort of thing can't continue long, Mr Editor; can it? Perhaps some people will say that this effusion is a proof that we have not come to an end of our tether yet; but we don't mind their chaff, Mr Editor; do we?

#### THE POSTAL SERVICE WITH CHINA.

(The Times.)

A pamphlet has just been published by Mr Edward Stanford on "Government Subsidies and the Postal Services with India, China, and Australia." It has been written at the request of Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., joint managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company. This is one of the best appointed and most enterprising of the younger lines of steamers that have come into being since the Suez Canal was opened, and as such its managers naturally hoped to receive at least the liberty to tender for the mail service to Australia. Owing presumably to some mistake or misapprehension on the part of the authorities, this liberty was practically withheld. The Orient Company has, therefore, had drawn up a statement of its own on the whole question of the Eastern mail service, the routes now chosen, and the subsidies paid. We are bound to say that this statement is temperate; and that it raises issues of vital interest both for this country and its great dependencies there can be not the least doubt. The facts and figures adduced in support of the conclusions advanced are often of a startling character. We can here only in the briefest way indicate its leading conclusions. These are—firstly, that the new contract, while continuing a monopoly altogether unnecessary and in many ways prejudicial, obtains no equivalent benefit for the nation. On the contrary, the subsidy to be paid under the new contract is considerably higher, reckoned by the mileage rate, than any heretofore paid, notwithstanding the cheapening of maintenance which has occurred since the Suez Canal was opened. This point is of importance not only to the Home Government, but to India, whose Post-office Department is now a dead weight upon the finances, mainly through the heavy subsidy payments. Secondly, it is shown that the new contract

gives for the China mails. By ignoring the much shorter and cheaper overland route via Bombay and Calcutta—a route which the trans-Indian railways have made feasible and rapid—a double line of mail steamers has to be maintained in the Indian Ocean, the one running between Aden and Bombay, and the other between Aden and Galle, by routes for some 3,000 miles nearly parallel to each other, and involving, at the mileage rate of the new contract, an addition to the subsidy of about £83,000 per annum, which could be saved. Were the China mails carried to Bombay and thence by railway to Calcutta, they could be taken on to China from that port by the local lines of swift trade steamers at a cost which would probably save much more than this £83,000. A great saving of time would also be effected. The double ocean service is maintained, it is contended, so that a monopoly may be kept up and the Australian service carried on by one and the same agency. The continuance, however, of this roundabout route does a great disservice to Australia as well as to China, inasmuch as it involves the divergence of the Australian mail out of the direct route followed by the ordinary trading steamers. They go north to Galle instead of straight to Suez, and thus in two ways the mail service is unnecessarily clogged and its expense increased. What should be done is to sectionalise the service, giving portions of it to the companies whose steamers trade direct with the countries whose mails are carried, and making the converging point the Suez Canal—not, as is now done with part of it, an obscure, out-of-the-way station in the Indian Ocean. By this means as will be easily understood, the cost of the mail service might be reduced to perhaps as little as one-third of the proposed subsidy. The contracting companies would live, in short, by their commercial position, not by huge subsidies. With so many excellently appointed and swift lines of steamers running between England and Bombay, between Calcutta and Hong Kong or Shanghai, between Plymouth and Sydney or Melbourne, and between this country and Mediterranean ports, the Government ought to have no reasonable ground for maintaining a system which the opening of the Suez Canal alone rendered obsolete and unnecessary, and which has long ceased, so far as the American mail service is concerned, to the great benefit of all concerned. A better system also prevails in regard to the South African mails. Add to this the fact that Australia pays for none of the service between Galle and England, but only £80,000 per annum for the service between Australia and Point de Galle—that is, at the rate of 6s. 8d. per mile only, as compared with 9s. 6d. per mile.

Call a public meeting if necessary, but better far have a tacit understanding, and let all the Chaazees stop buying to-morrow morning. By this simple expedient we should accumulate a large stock here which we should likewise turn to good account.

There is a third important point well deserving the attention of those anxious for the welfare of our splendid mercantile navy, and that is the extent to which huge subsidies like this enable the company enjoying them to crush out trade competition. Some remarkable figures are given on that point, and the question is at once opened whether it would not be wiser, cheaper, and more satisfactory to abolish subsidies and long-term contracts altogether. They open the way to an infinity of abuses. Why cannot mails be carried like ordinary merchandise by all well-appointed trading steamers alike?

The sailings of such are usually as punctual and regular as those of mail steamers, so-called, and if they fulfilled a certain stipulation as to speed, little more would be required. The maintenance of a huge subsidised "mail service" may do great injury to independent enterprise, and has undoubtedly given other nations a handle with which to attack our mercantile supremacy. They say that they are forced to impose heavy restrictions on English shipping in order to "counteract" the effects of the huge bounties by means of which England has driven their ships from the high seas. That is a reproach which the great success of many independent English lines of trading steamers should give us courage to remove. We trust, therefore, that on many grounds the important discussion raised in this pamphlet will not be permitted to go to sleep.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

New York, June 17.

The first consignment of the new Japan crop to the Eastern markets reached here two days since, having arrived at San Francisco on the 1st inst., per steamer Ocean, twenty-six days from Hongkong, and sixteen days seven hours from Yokohama. Mail samples and express samples, the former arriving two days in advance of the latter, had previously come to hand. The date of the clearance of the tea from Yokohama, May 16, was twelve days later than that of last season's first supplies. The teas are better than for several years past, but notwithstanding this, and that the market was bare, have been laid down here at 10 to 15 per cent. lower than those by the first steamer last year. They grade finest, choice, and choicest, laid down here 38 to 45 cents per pound. No decline is anticipated in the quotations. The Eastern teas brought by the Oceanic consisted of 18,503 packages, of which 17,798 have been forwarded here. This latter amount is thus made up:—Yokohama, 12,693 packages

Falls.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERNEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON;  
Also,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
*KAISAR-I-HIND*, Captain R. MEEHAN,  
will leave this on TUESDAY, the 12th  
August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1879. au12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF  
TOKIO*, will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,  
the 18th August, at 3 p.m., taking Pass-  
engers, and Freight, for Japan, the United  
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,  
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., the 17th August. Parcels Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcels Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further Information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, August 4, 1879. au18

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SIIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLIES;

ALSO,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879,  
at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
*ANADYR*, Commandant LE BOISSEUL  
BIRON, with MAILED, PASSENGERS,  
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port  
for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 18th August, 1879. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1879. au19

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIC* will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on or about September 1st, 1879; at 3  
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central  
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 31st August. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Out-  
ports, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THE Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a record  
of each fortnight's current history of  
events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 56 cents), \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIRD, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham  
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GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at  
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS  
GODOWNS, under European supervision;  
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the  
Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick  
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Hongkong, August 1, 1879. sel

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SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and  
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the  
MECHERNICH MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879. sc27

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PAPERS will be thankfully received  
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Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
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Price: FIVE DOLLARS, & TWO DOLLARS  
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& CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS  
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INSURANCES granted on MARINE

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INSURANCES against FIRE granted at

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in Premium for LIFE Insurance in

China.

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INSURANCES.

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(LIMITED.)

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In accordance with the Company's Articles  
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are distributed annually to Contributors  
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to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

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COMPANY OF  
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Annual Income £250,000

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Discount of 20% on the Premium.

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